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BRADFORD & STEVENSON,

Attorneys-at-Law

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

WM. M. HAMES. J. M. CALDWELL.

HAMES & CALDWELL,

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No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

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TERMS CASH.

### AUDACITY.

Of the truth I have had quite enough  
"The seldom, or never, delightful!"  
It is often most "pestilent stuff!"  
Diagonally nasty and spiteful!  
It is stupid and dull, and I'll try  
To shake off mere modest veracity.  
And will learn how to tell a good lie—  
And stick to it too—with audacity!

If I could only succeed in this plan;  
And make folks believe in delusion,  
I am sure I should find that I can  
Make more without silly confusion!  
I am now so disgracefully shy,  
It is really beyond my capacity!  
But I know I shall learn by and by  
The way to make love with audacity!

Don't infer that I mean to suggest;  
By the way I have yet been declaring,  
That Love and Lie-making are best  
Achieved by the same sort of daring!  
Fabrication, like fishermen's lies,  
Gudgeons swallow with stupid voracity!  
So fish can be captured by flies—  
And Love can be won by audacity!

### Saved by a Ring.

"My dearest Violet, what do you think? Here is Captain Thornycroft's carriage at the door. This bitter day, too. What does it mean?"

Mrs. Rutherford turned from the window and gave her daughter a searching glance. Violet simpered and tossed her red gold curls.

"Change your ruffe for a lace frill, and put on your diamond pin, my love," her mother continued, "with a long breath of content, 'and go down at once.'"

Violet hastened to obey, while Cousin Nell bent over her embroidery in silence. She was only a country cousin.

"You see, Nell," continued her aunt, "this Captain Thornycroft comes of one of our best families, and is the best match of the season; and you know, Nell," looking sadly pathetic, "while it would quite break my heart to part with Violet, I naturally feel solicited about seeing her suitably settled, and this Captain Thornycroft is—"

Further mention of the Captain was cut short by the reappearance of Violet carrying her head high, and shooting blue fire from her eyes.

"Why, Violet, what is the matter?" cried the amazed mother; surely Captain Thornycroft cannot have gone so soon?"

"No, mamma, but we made a mistake," replied Violet, "Captain Thornycroft has called to see Nell!"

"What? Nell, do you know Captain Thornycroft?"

"Yes, Aunt Eunice, I know him," answered Nell, demurely, and a minute later she was gone.

At supper Violet's sharp eyes caught the glitter of precious stones on her cousin's finger.

"What does it mean, Nell?" she questioned, when they were alone.

"It means I have promised to be his wife," faltered Nell. "I have known him for over a year, and oh, Violet, I am so happy!"

"Undoubtedly! Let me see your engagement ring."

Nell held out her pretty finger.

"It is splendid!" said Violet, moodily; "I never saw a finer opal, and those small diamonds are superb. It didn't cost a cent less than five hundred."

Nell ran away to her own room, and, after having a silly cry over her great happiness, she sat down to write to her father and mother.

The bells were striking for midnight when she sealed her letter.

A rap against her window-pane made her start. She caught sight of a face pressed against the glass. It was her brother's face, wan, and worn, and changed, yet she knew it in an instant. She raised the sash.

"Oh, Jack, is it you?"

"Yes, Nell. Don't speak so loud, for heaven's sake! If any one sees me here I am lost!"

Poor Nell grew white as death, but kissed him. He was her twin brother, and, despite his faults, she loved him.

"What is it, Jack, she asked, tremulously. 'Tell me, and I'll help you if I can.'"

"Yes, you have always helped me, Nell. I'm an ungrateful dog to come to you now. Poor little Nell! I wouldn't mind, only for your sake and the old people's. Nell, I mean to do better, I did indeed. I'd got into good quarters in a banking house, and I was keeping dark till I could surprise you all. But the old sins got the better of me, Nell; I fell into bad company again, took to whisky and gambling, and embezzled some of the funds—I meant to put it back, Nell, but I can't, and unless you can help me, I'm done for. It will be out in less than a week's time."

Nell looked at him with wide, piteous eyes.

"Oh, Jack, is it so bad as that? How can I help you?"

"I must have money, Nell."

"How much, Jack?"

"Three hundred and fifty—"

She gave a little cry of terror.

"So much? How on earth could I get so much money, Jack?"

"The Governor's got it."

"Father, you mean. Yes, Jack, go to him yourself."

"No, Nell; I'd die sooner. I'd have to tell him what I've done, and that would break his heart. He mustn't know, Nell."

"No, Jack. But how am I to get the money?"

"Heaven knows Nell. If you can't, you can't. I didn't know what to do

but to come to you. You're always helped me in my trouble. You're so clever I fancied you might fall on some plan. Couldn't you get it for yourself? The old folks would give you anything."

"No, Jack; I couldn't do that."

"Then I must face the worst, Nell. I've half a mind to blow my worthless brains out, and have done with it."

"Oh, Jack, hush! Maybe I can help you. Let me think."

She clasped her hands in an agony of irresolution, the flashing opal shining on her finger.

"Violet said she thought it was worth \$500, and she knows," she thought. "I might borrow something on it, or sell it. What shall I do?"

"I won't keep you here in the cold, poor little Nell," said her brother, turning his haggard face away from her. "I'm a villain for coming to you at all. Never mind; let the worst come; I'll stand it. I'll get off if I can, and when the story gets about, Nell, try and remember that I didn't intend to steal. I was sure I could put the money back. Good-by, Nell."

"Come back, Jack. I think—I'm not sure—but maybe I can help you. Where can I see you to-morrow night? You mustn't come here."

"On the old bridge, Nell; it is quiet there. What hour?"

"About nine, Jack. Good-by; you'd better go now."

"Heaven bless you, Nell."

The window closed and Jack disappeared.

"It is my duty to tell you, Captain Thornycroft, though you may fancy how unpleasant it is," explained Miss Violet, a few days after.

She had met the Captain by appointment.

"It is my duty to warn you. I'm very much afraid, Captain Thornycroft, that Nell is deceiving you. Her actions of late have been so unaccountable that mamma has decided to send her back home to Maplewood."

The Captain's dark cheek flushed and his eyes blazed.

"So this is why you've sent for me, Miss Rutherford," he said, hotly; "to slander my promised wife? I beg your pardon, but I don't wish to hear, neither will I believe, a single word against her." Violet laughed softly.

"Spoken like a loyal lover and a gentleman. All the same, Captain Thornycroft, it is my duty to tell you the truth. Nell went to Wicherly bridge after dark two nights in succession, and met some unknown man; more than that, she has sold her engagement ring."

"You seem to have been playing spy pretty closely, Miss Rutherford?"

"I have. You don't believe me, Captain Thornycroft?"

"I do not."

"Very well. Go to Graham & Dalton and ask for proof."

Miss Rutherford swept away, her eyes full of exultation, and Captain Thornycroft stalked out, jumped into his carriage, and drove to Graham & Dalton's.

"Show me some opal rings."

The clerk obeyed with alacrity.

"This one, sir," he said, "has an inscription. It was only bought in a day or two ago, and it was neglected to reface it."

The captain examined it, with a flush of rage and pain in his cheek. It was Nell's engagement ring.

"If you like it," pursued the obliging salesman, "we'll effect the name at once. It is really a superb article."

"No matter, I'll take it as it is," said the captain.

His next step was to go in search of Nell. He found her just leaving her aunt's house.

"I am going to Maplewood, she said, looking up to him with wistful eyes. 'Aunt Rutherford has just sent me away.'"

"Captain Thornycroft gave her his arm."

"Now, Nell," he said, "tell me what it all means. Why did you sell the opal ring?"

"I was obliged to have some money. Please, Arthur, don't ask me any more I can't tell."

Her face was scarlet, her downcast eyes full of tears.

"You can't tell me, Nell?" said the captain, giving her a keen glance.

"I would rather not; but, dear Arthur," she added, wistfully, touching his arm with her cheek, "if you will allow me a little, all will be well. Can't you, Arthur? Surely under the same circumstances, I could trust you."

"I don't know, Nell. I dislike concealments about all things," replied her lover sternly. "I've a right to ask an explanation of your conduct. I don't care to make even you my wife under a cloud of deception."

"That will do, Captain Thornycroft," interrupted Nell, a sudden flash in her gentle eyes; "there is no compulsion in the case. You are free; I will return your letters the first hour I reach home. And some day," she added, with a stifled sob, "I will repay the value of your opal ring. Good-by, Captain Thornycroft."

She was gone. The Captain watched her light figure till it disappeared.

"So it ends," he muttered. "Is there a woman on earth worthy of a man's love?"

Nell went home to Maplewood, and Captain Thornycroft rejoined his command.

It was a dreary Thanksgiving day. Gray and overcast—a wild, valling blast, whirling the dead leaves in every direction.

"Come, father and mother," said

Nell, "let's sit down to our Thanksgiving dinner, it is quite ready."

The old father arose and took off his spectacles.

"A cheerless day for Thanksgiving," he sighed, "and it will storm before night? Aye, wife, it's not like the days we've seen."

The old wife's eyes filled; she was thinking of her banished son.

"Come, come, the turkey is growing cold," urged Nell, struggling to keep back her tears.

The lawn gate closed with a clang, and there was a sound of horses on the gravel. Nell flew to the door. Two men in blue and brass. One of them she knew in an instant.

"Oh, Jack, Jack! Mother, Jack has come home!" she cried out.

In another instant the prodigal son was in the room, and had the old woman in his arms.

"Forgive me, father," he said. "I've come for good this time, and I'll not put you to shame again—Nell saved me."

The father clasped his hand in silence.

"Nell," said the second one, advancing, "is there pardon for me, too?"

"Captain Thornycroft!"

"Let me tell the story," shouted Jack. "Nell was engaged to the Captain there, father, and she sold her troth-ring for money to help me out of trouble. She saved me and lost her own happiness. But I've fetched your soldier back, Nell," he went on. "I chanced to strike his company when I went into the army; and once, when he was near dying, he told me his story. I saw how the land lay in a trice, and here he is, willing enough to trust you now. You must forgive him, Nell."

"Will you, Nell?" whispered the Captain.

For answer Nell put her hand in his. He carried it to his lips.

"Here's the opal ring back again," he said, taking it from his pocket, and slipping it on her finger. "I've kept it all these years, and, Nell, I love you better to-day than the morning we parted."

Precautions against Fire.

Now the long evenings are coming on and the lamp is coming into use, it is an excellent time to form strict habits of guarding against explosions. Every accident of this kind results from simple carelessness; and the following rules, while perhaps not covering all classes, will, if observed, undoubtedly render mishaps from fire exceedingly improbable:

1. Never buy anything but the best quality of oil.

2. Never make a sudden motion with a lamp, either in lifting it or setting it down.

3. Never place a lamp on the edge of a table or mantle.

4. Never fill a lamp after dark, even if you have to go without a light.

5. See that the lamp wicks are always clean, and that they work freely in the tube.

6. Never blow out a lamp from the top.

7. Never take a lamp to a closet where there are clothes. If necessary to go to a closet, place the light at a distance.

8. Use candles just as much as possible in going about the house in bed rooms. They are cheaper, can't explode, and for very many purposes are just as good.

9. Matches should always be kept in stone or earthen jars or tin.

10. They should never be left where rats or mice could get at them. There is nothing more to the taste of rats than phosphorus. They will eat it if they can get it. A bunch of matches is all too certain to be set on fire if rats get at it.

11. Have perfectly good safes in every place where matches are to be used, and never let one be left on the door.

12. Never let a match go out of your hand after lighting it until you are sure it is out; and then it is better to put it in the stove or an earthen dish.

13. It is far better to use the safety matches, that can only be lighted upon the box which contains them.

14. Have your furnaces examined carefully in the fall, and once in the winter, by a competent person. All of the pipes and flues should be carefully looked to.

15. If there are any closets in the house near the chimneys or flues—which there ought not to be—put nothing of a combustible nature in them. Such closets will soil silver and crockery.

16. Never have any wood near a furnace, range or stove to dry.

17. Have your stoves looked at frequently to see that there are no holes for coals to drop out.

18. Never put hot coals or ashes in a wooden receptacle.

19. Be sure there are no curtains or shades that can be blown into a gas-light.

Clouds.

Nothing in nature is so immaterial and delicately changing as the clouds.

It is worth while to spend a day in observation, to note what exhaustless possibilities of change lie in a few hours' time. One of the commonest shows of cloud-formation, and one which seems to follow a certain law, begins with a multitude of soft, globular figures that may cover the entire sky; these dissolve into a host of finely mottled images like fish scales, then marshalled themselves into ranks like waves of the sea, emerging at last into a thin delicate fabric like crumpled muslin.

### Remarkable Fulfillment of a Dream.

The streaks of insanity which a French philosopher declares run through every man's brain show their edges in sleeping, if not in waking hours; and as for the superstition they were in attendance upon their brother, who was ill of common sore throat—severe and protracted, but not considered dangerous. At the same time one of them had borrowed a watch of some female friend, in consequence of her own being under repair. The watch was one to which particular value was attached, on account of family associations, and some anxiety was expressed that it might not meet with any injury.

The sisters were sleeping together in a room communicating with that of their brother, when the elder of them awoke in a state of great agitation, and having aroused the other, told her that she had a frightful dream. "I dreamed," said she, "that Mary's watch stopped, and when I told you of the circumstances you replied: 'Much worse than that has happened, for James' breath has stopped also!'"—meaning their brother who was ill. To quiet her agitation, the younger sister immediately got up and found the brother sleeping quietly, and the watch which had been carefully put in a drawer, going correctly. The following night the very same dream occurred, followed by similar agitation, which was again composed in the same manner, the brother being again found in a quiet sleep, and the watch going well. On the following morning, soon after the family had breakfasted, one of the sisters was sitting by her brother, while the other was writing a note in the other room. When her note was ready for sealing, she was proceeding to take out her writing desk, when she was astonished to find it had stopped; and, at the same instant, she heard a scream from her sister in the next room. Their brother had been seized with a sudden fit of suffocation, and had just breathed his last.

Stars at Rehearsal.

Mr. Boucicault is a very funny and difficult to please. Mr. Raymond is the same genial, good fellow off the stage as he is in "Colonel Sellers," and he is never fussy or cross at rehearsal.

John E. Owens is a very difficult man to please; once while playing "Solon Shingle" he nearly frightened out of his wits a young actor by scowling at him and muttering, "What a—d numery is this? Did you ever hear such a voice?" etc., until the poor fellow forgot his lines entirely. George Rignold is another man very hard to suit. He is of a nervous temperament, and the work of supernumeraries at every place where he produces "Henry V." is no light task, to say nothing of the fatigue of his part, and the general oversight of the piece, which he refuses to allow any one else to look after. Not long since, when, as King Henry, he was on his knees uttering the well-known prayer, a candleman light was mismanaged, and he intermingled a few words of his own, sotto voce, with the lines of Shakespeare, something after this fashion:

"O, God of battles!"

(Hing that fellow!)

Steel my soldiers' hearts;

"Possess them not with fear!"

(Can't you shift that light?)

Take from them now

"The sense of reckoning, if the opposed numbers

"Pluck their hearts from them! Not to-day, O Lord."

(Confound him! Can't you get that right?)

"O, not to-day, think not upon the fault of my father made," etc.

Barry Sullivan is reputed very uncomfortable to get along with: he will allow no one to differ with him on the least point without getting into a towering passion. Edwin Booth is careful at rehearsal, but never forgets that he is a gentleman; a lady who has acted with him in Boston many times declares he is "the nicest man she ever saw" on the stage. "Where do you want me to be at this point, Mr. Booth?" she asked, at the first rehearsal with him, and he answered: "You have played the part; stand just where you think you will be most effective, and I'll find you." John McCullough is another gentleman who remembers that actors and actresses are human beings as sensitive as himself, and he takes care never to give offense in stage directions. Lawrence Barrett, sending a deputy to read his part and give directions. Clara Morris also sends a deputy, often her husband, and in consequence frequently finds that, when she comes on to play, her business is entirely new to the company, and prevents them from doing justice to themselves or properly supporting her. The late E. L. Davenport was very courteous to the members of any company with which he appeared.

F. S. Bangs is a nervous man hard to rehearse with. He would not speak to Davenport or Barrett during the latter part of the season in which they played in Julius Caesar, and they would not speak to each other or to him. A gentleman who was with the combination states that they were as jealous of each other as so many operative prima-donnas, and were no more chary of showing their feelings. Perhaps this may explain some "conspicuous absences" at Mr. Davenport's funeral. Fechter is courteous, usually, but has an occasional attack of ill-temper, during

which he shows no mercy to the man, woman or child who chances to do otherwise than according to his directions. Montague is very "nice" and easy at rehearsal, but those placid eyes











## CULTURE.

**SEED POTATOES.**—The transactions of the Australian Agricultural Society, would seem to show that the product of potatoes, large and small, were pretty much the same there as elsewhere. A writer therein experimenting with potatoes received from England, says:

"I selected two of the finest, which weighed 1 pound 2 ounces, and these were cut up so as to make 13 sets. In a row next to them I planted a similar number, cut from the same weight of these potatoes, but all small in size; in fact, such as are usually used as seed potatoes. I dug up the crop and found that the two large potatoes produced 9 pounds 12 ounces, while the produce of the smaller seed was only 5 pounds. But the most remarkable part of the crop was this, that amongst the produce of the large seed there was hardly a small potato, while the produce of the smaller consisted of a great many small tubers, and scarcely any large. If a calculation be made on this basis, it will be seen that 1 cwt. of large potatoes would produce over 6 cwt. of a salable crop, while the same weight of small seed would produce only 4 cwt. of a salable crop. The proportion of which would be only of use as pigs' food."

**WASTE OF LAND.**—If a farm of 100 acres is divided by fences into five or ten acres each, there are five miles of fences. If each fence is one rod wide, no less than ten acres of land are occupied by them. This equals 6 1/2 per cent. of the farm, and the loss of land is exactly equal to a charge of 6 1/2 per cent. on the whole farm. But nearly every fence row in the country is made a nursery for weeds, which stock the whole farm and make an immense amount of labor necessary to keep them from smothering the crops. Much damage always results to the crop from these weeds, and if these expenses are added to the first cost of the whole, it will run up to 20 per cent. or a tax of one-fifth of the value of the farm. To remedy this we would have fewer fences, or we would clean and sow down the fence rows to grass or clover, and then, at the end of the year, ten acres of clover or timothy would at least supply a farm with seed and a few tons of hay every year. We would, in short, consider the fence rows as a valuable part of the farm, and use them as such.—*American Agriculturist.*

**THE EXTRA PRICE RECEIVED FOR A SUPERIOR ARTICLE IS NEARLY ALL PROFIT.** And this is especially the case with the farm. It costs no more to raise a horse than a poor scrub. No more feed, care or time is required. And if the plow horse can be raised so as to pay expenses, there is a fine profit in raising first-class horses. The same is the case with neat cattle. In fact it costs more per pound to raise such a steer as would sell for three cents per pound than one which sells for six cents per pound. In this case there are many reasons for the number of pounds, and double the price per pound, and yet the choice steer takes no more food or care than the other. In this case not only the extra price is the profit, but the extra weight also.

**MANURE** may be carted to the orchard and spread over the whole surface. The time of manuring is not of so much importance as to get it on at any rate. It is a mistake to put a little manure close around the trunks of the trees.

Noah Webster.

Noah Webster, whose greatest monument is the "Unabridged Dictionary," is probably the most consulted of all human writers. The New York School Journal asserts, as "something on which to found true fame," that the total circulation of this author's works has reached a figure second only to that attained by the Bible itself.

A painstaking arithmetic has calculated that seventeen or eighteen million pounds of paper, equal to nine thousand tons, have been imprinted with the "words, words, words," which Mr. Noah Webster used as the roadway wherewith to convey to the public the very important thing he had to say. To "cover" only one class of his publications, at least three thousand sheep have patiently contributed their own coverings, and in all the departments of work necessitated by the editorial, mechanical and business preparation and management of all his phenomenal publication, not less than a thousand persons obtain the means whereby they live.

The man to whom we refer produced one book, the "American Spelling-Book," not bulky in size, nor superfluous in matter, but which, nevertheless, still circulates at the rate of a million copies a year.

Mr. Webster worked many years and against gigantic difficulties before he could get his books introduced to the public and he richly deserved the success that came to him even before he

## SCIENTIFIC.

**Separation of Nickel and Cobalt.**—The separation of nickel and cobalt has hitherto been a somewhat difficult operation, but by the new method, which I made known a short time ago, this is effected easily and rapidly. The following method of detecting and isolating minute quantities of nickel in commercial chloride of cobalt, supposed to be pure, will give an idea of this practical nature: A few grains of this salt are dissolved in water, and the whole of the cobalt precipitated with the nickel by xanthate of potash employed in slight excess, and previously dissolved in a little distilled water. A few drops of ammonia are then added, just sufficient to render the liquid slightly alkaline, and the dark green xanthate of cobalt is collected, and the filtrate, and the whole of the cobalt in the filtrate, the nickel in the filtrate is precipitated by a few drops of sulphide of ammonium.

**Character of xanthates.**—Besides the yellow precipitate which the soluble xanthates give with salts of copper, all the insoluble xanthates, on dissolving in nitric acid, give rise to nitrous ether which is readily recognized by its odor.

—*Dr. T. L. Phoson, in Chemical News.*

**Manganese Bronze.**—Manganese bronze the new alloy, has been found to greatly exceed in tensile strength both Muntz or yellow metal or gun metal. At recent experiments made at the Royal Gun Factories, England, a cold rolled rod was found to have remarkable strength, sustaining a strain of 34 tons before stretching, with an ultimate strength of nearly 40 tons per square inch, and an elongation of 11 1/2 per cent. of its length places it on a level, and, in respect of its elastic limit, above the best steel used for constructive purposes. The weakest quality of brass, being twice as hard and twice as strong. The Engineer says that the greatest heat it is likely to be subjected to in a locomotive, or other high pressure boiler, does not in the least reduce either its strength, toughness, or hardness, so that it would appear particularly suitable for boiler and condenser tubes.

**Cleaning Engravings.**—Put the engraving on a smooth board cover it thinly with common salt finely powdered; squeeze lemon juice upon the salt and rub the engraving with it. The salt will eat out the dirt, and the lemon juice will wash it off; the engraving will then be perfectly clean and free from stains. It must be dried on the board, or on some smooth surface, gradually. If dried by the fire or sun, it will be injured by a yellow color.

**Prof. Daniel Kitchcock, of Bloomington, Ind.,** says that unless the motion of the inner satellite of Mars is explained in some such way as that, in his recent *Astronomical Magazine*, Science has accounted for the motions of the inner groups of planets of the rings of Saturn, it will be found to present a case which will be destructive of the nebular hypothesis.

**A small lake that in 1870** was formed on the plateau of the Apennines between France and Bologna, is gradually disappearing, according to Prof. Filopanti, who says that from a scientific point of view the history of this lake is only in miniature the history of all the lakes in the world.

**The Way the Chinese Stop an Ass Baying.**

In 1840 (says the *Albion*) we were once making a journey in wagon in the province of Pekin. Our equipage was under the guidance of an old schoolmaster, mounted upon a magnificent ass, so full of ardor and agility that the two mules that completed our team had all the difficulty in the world to keep up with him. This ass, however, was so filled with a sense of his own superiority, and so proud of it, that whenever he became aware of the presence of any of his brethren, he never failed to commence baying of it in such loud, sonorous and harsh tones that his folly became quite insupportable.

When we got to an inn, instead of trying to rest himself, the beast passed the whole night practising merrily, setting all the donkeys in the neighborhood to singing the same tune, so that it was impossible to sleep.

One evening we said to the schoolmaster:

"Your donkey is an abominable brute; it prevents my getting a wink of sleep."

"Why did you not tell me so before?" said the schoolmaster. "I would soon have stopped his singing."

As the old pedagogue was somewhat of a wag, and indulged sometimes in a small joke, we took little notice of his reply, but that night we slept quite soundly.

"Well, did the ass make a noise last night?" he asked when we met in the morning.

"Perhaps not," said we; "at all events, we did not hear him."

"No, I think not," said he; "I saw that before I went to bed. You must have noticed," he continued, "that when an ass is going to bay, he always begins by raising his tail, and he keeps it extended horizontally as long as his song lasts. To insure his silence, you have only to tie a large stone to the end of his tail, so that he cannot raise it."

We smiled without reply, thinking this was only another piece of peasantantry; but he tried.

"Come, now, and see; you can easily convince yourself."

And accordingly we followed him to the court-yard, where we beheld, sure enough, the poor ass with a large stone attached to his tail, and with the air of having lost his accustomed spirits. His eyes were fixed on the ground, his ears hung down, his whole appearance denoting humility and dejection. Feeling quite compassionate towards him, we begged his master to untie the stone directly, and as soon as ever he felt his musical appendage at liberty, the creature raised first his head, then his ears, then his tail, and at last began to bay with all his wonted energy.

—The highest income tax in Germany last year was paid by Krupp; this year by a Rothschild.

## DOMESTIC.

**To Cure Sleeplessness.**—"The trouble with all opiates is that they leave the traces of their influence," says a well-known medical man. "I have therefore prescribed for myself, and have frequently done so for others—onions; simply common onions, raw, body knows the taste of onions; this is due to a peculiar essential oil contained in this most valuable and healthy root. This oil has, I am sure, highly soporific powers. In my own case they have failed. If I am much pressed with work, and feel I shall not sleep, I eat two or three small onions, and the effect is magical. Sleeplessness is caused by the food in the stomach. The remedy, therefore, is obvious. Call the blood down to the brain to the stomach. This is to be done by eating a biscuit, a hard-boiled egg, a bit of bread and cheese, or some such food. Follow this up with a glass of milk, or even water, and you will fall asleep." Those who have suffered the horrors of sleeplessness will be thankful to the discoverer of this simple remedy when they have tried it fairly.

**COTTAGE PUDDING.**—Take half a teacupful of butter from salt, two teacupfuls of sugar and the yolks of three eggs. Beat all well together until very light; then add two teacupfuls of sifted flour, the well-beaten whites of the three eggs, and two teacupfuls of wine. Turn the mixture into a quick mold, and bake half an hour in a quick oven. Should any be left from dessert, it can be used for tea as sweet cake. Sauce for the Pudding.—Rub together half a pound of butter and two teacupfuls of light brown sugar and two of butter; stir it into a teacupful of boiling water quickly and well, until it is dissolved; add a wineglassful of wine and brandy mixed. On no account omit stirring it constantly until well dissolved, or it will lose its lightness. Add grated nutmeg to taste, and serve hot.

**EXCELLENT ROLLS.**—Melt in one and a half pints of new milk a quarter of a pound of butter—lard will answer, or one-half the quantity each of lard and butter. Have ready two and a half pints of sifted flour, and mix with it half a teacupful of salt, one grated potato, which should have been boiled the day previous, that it may be perfectly cold. As soon as the milk is lukewarm, knead all long and well. In cold weather let it stand near the stove, that it may rise in three or four hours; then put in a cooler place an hour or two; then knead it over in a bowl, and mix with it half a teacupful of salt, one grated potato, which should have been boiled the day previous, that it may be perfectly cold. As soon as the milk is lukewarm, knead all long and well. 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# Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XXI.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 2130.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

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## THE ROOTS OF THE ROSES.

The leaves are fading and falling. The winds are rough and wild. The birds have ceased their calling. But let me tell you my child.

Though day by day, as it closes. Doth darker and colder grow. The roots of the bright red roses Will keep alive in the snow.

And when the winter is over The boughs will get new leaves. The quail come back to the clover. The swallow back to the eaves;

The robin will wear on his bosom The vest that is bright and new. And the liveliest wayside blossom Will shiver with sun and dew.

So, when some dear joy leaves. Its beautiful summer glow. Think how the roots of the roses Are kept alive in the snow.

## A Detective's Ruse.

AN ADVENTURE IN A COINER'S DEN.

During the year of 1848 the West was doaded with counterfeit coiners. It was so well manufactured that it passed readily. The evil at last became so great that the United authorities requested that a skilful detective might be sent to ferret out the nest of coiners.

I was fixed upon to perform this duty. I had nothing to guide me. The fact, however, that Chicago was the city where the counterfeit coin was most abundant, led me to suspect that the manufactory might be somewhere within its limits. It was, therefore, to the capital of the West that I first proceeded. I spent five weeks in that beautiful city, but without gaining the slightest clue to the counterfeiters.

I began to grow discouraged, and really thought I should be obliged to return home without having achieved any result.

One day I received a letter from my wife requesting that I would send her home some money, as she was out of funds. I went into a bank and asked for a draft, at the same time handing a sum of money to pay for it, among which were several half dollars. The clerk pushed three of the half dollars back to me.

"Counterfeit," said he. "What?" said I, "do you mean to tell me those half dollars are counterfeit?"

"I do." "Are you certain?" "Perfectly certain. They are remarkably well executed, but they are deficient in weight. See for yourself."

And he placed one of them in the scale against a genuine half dollar on the other side. The latter weighed down the former.

"That is the best executed counterfeit coin I ever saw in my life," I exclaimed, examining it very closely. "Is all the counterfeit money in circulation here of the same character as this?"

"Oh, dear no," replied the clerk. "It is not nearly so well done. These are the work of Ned Willett, the famous New York counterfeiter. I know them well, for I have handled a great deal of them in my time. Here is some of the money that is in circulation here," he added, taking several half dollars from a drawer. "You see the milling is not nearly so perfect as Ned Willett's although it is pretty well done, too."

I compared the two together, and found that he was right. I supplied the place of the three counterfeit half dollars with good coin, and returned the former to my pocket again.

A few days after this I received information which caused me to take a journey to a village situated about thirty miles from Chicago. I arrived there at night and took up my quarters at the only tavern in the place. It was a wretched dwelling, and kept by an old man and woman, the ugliest couple I think I have ever seen in my life.

In answer to my inquiry as to whether I could have lodgings there for the night, I noticed that the host gave a peculiar look to his wife, and after some whispering I was informed in the most ungracious manner possible that I could have a bed.

I have frequently in the course of my life been obliged to put up with wretched accommodation, so I did not allow my equanimity of temper to be destroyed by the miserable fare set before me, and the still more miserable sleeping apartment into which I was ushered after I had concluded my repast.

The chamber was small in size, and was certainly well ventilated, for I could see the stars peeping through the roof. The bed was simply a bag of straw thrown into one corner of the room, without sheets or covering of any kind. This fact, however, was not of any consequence, as it was oppressively hot.

I stood for more than an hour gazing out of the opening which served for a window. Before me was spread an immense prairie, the limits of which I could not see. The tavern in which I had taken up my abode appeared to be isolated from all other dwellings, and was the croak of the tree frog and the hum of the locust not a sound reached my ears. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and so bright that I could see to read the smallest print.

At last I began to grow weary, and throwing myself on my pallet I was soon plunged into a deep slumber. How long I slept I know not, but I was awakened by a dull sound which resembled some one hammering in the distance. I suppose it was the peculiarity of the sound that awoke me, for it was by no means loud, but conveyed

to me the idea of some one striking iron with a muffled hammer. I rose up from my bed and went to the window; the moon was low in the western horizon, by which fact I knew it must be near morning. The sound I have before referred to reached me more distinctly than when in the back part of the chamber. It appeared to come from some outhouses which were situated about one hundred yards from the house.

Now, I am naturally of an inquiring mind, and this sound, occurring as it did in the middle of the night in such a remote-out-of-the-way place, piqued my curiosity, and I felt an irresistible desire to get out and discover the cause of it. This desire, as the sound continued, grew upon me with such intensity that I resolved to gratify it at any price.

I put on my boots, the only article of attire I had discarded and cautiously opening the door of my chamber, noiselessly descended the rickety staircase. A few steps brought me into the lower apartment, which I found entirely deserted. I crept quietly to the door, and unfastening it without making the least noise, was soon in the moonlight.

Nothing was visible, but the sound continued and grew much more distinct as I approached the place from whence it proceeded. At last I found myself before a long, low building, through the crevices of which I could perceive a lurid glare issuing. I stooped down and peered through the keyhole, and to my extreme surprise I saw half a dozen strong-looking men with their coats off and their sleeves rolled up performing a variety of strange operations. Some were working at a forge, others were superintending the casting of moulds, and some were engaged in the process of milling coin. In a moment the whole truth burst upon me. Here was the gang of counterfeiters I was in search of, and the landlord and his wife evidently belonged to the same band, for in one corner I perceived them employed—the man polishing off some half dollar pieces just turned from the moulds, while the woman was packing the coin into rolls.

I had seen enough, and was about to return to my apartment again, when suddenly I felt a heavy hand placed on my shoulder, and turning my head around, to my horror, found myself in the grasp of an ill-looking scoundrel as ever escaped the gallows.

"Well, what are you doing here, my good fellow?" he exclaimed in a gruff voice, giving me a shake. "Taking a stroll by moonlight," I replied, endeavoring to retain my presence of mind.

"Well, perhaps, you'll just take a stroll in here, will you?" returned the ruffian, pushing open the door, and dragging me in after him.

All the inmates of the barn immediately stopped work, and rushed toward me when they saw me.

"Why, what's this?" they all exclaimed. "A loafer I found peeping outside," said the man who had captured me.

"He's a traveler that came to the tavern to-night and asked for lodgings; the last time I saw him he was safe in bed," said the landlord.

The men withdrew to a corner of the apartment, leaving one to keep guard over me. I soon saw they were in earnest consultation, and were evidently debating some important question. The man keeping guard over me said nothing, but scowled fiercely. I had not uttered a single word during all the time I had been in the barn. I was aware that whatever I might say would in all probability do more harm than good, and it has always been a maxim of mine to hold my tongue when in doubt. At last the discussion seemed to be settled, for the blackest and dirtiest of the whole came forward, and without any introduction, exclaimed:

"I say stranger, look here—you must die!"

I did not move a muscle, nor utter a word.

"You have found out our secret, and dead men tell no tales."

I was still silent.

"We will give you ten minutes to say your prayers, and also allow you the privilege of saying whether you will be hanged or shot."

Suddenly an idea struck me. I remembered something that might save my life. I burst into a violent fit of laughter, in fact, it was hysterical, but they did not know that. They looked from one to the other in the greatest amazement.

"Well, he takes it mighty cool, anyhow," said one.

"I suppose he don't think we are in earnest," said another.

"Come, stranger, you had better say your prayers," said the man who had first spoken, "time dies."

My only reply was a fit of laughter more violent than the first.

"The man is mad?" they exclaimed.

"Or drunk," said some.

"Well, boys," I cried, speaking for the first time, "this is the best joke I ever seen. What, hang a pal?"

"A pal—you a pal?"

"I ain't nothing else," was my elegant rejoinder.

"What's your name?"

"What you ever hear of Ned Willett?" I asked.

"You may be certain of that. Ain't he at the head of our profession?"

"Well, I'm Ned Willett!" they all exclaimed.

"You may bet your life on that," I returned, swaggering up to the corner where I had seen the old woman counting and packing the counterfeit half dollars.

Fortune favored me. None of the

men present had ever seen Ned Willett, although his reputation was well known to them, and my swaggering insolent manner had somewhat thrown them off their guard, yet I could plainly see that all their doubts were not yet removed.

"And you call these things well done, do you?" I asked taking up a roll of the money. We'll, all that I can say is that if you can't do better than this you had better shut up shop, that's all."

"Can you show us anything better?"

"I rather think I can. If I couldn't I'd go and hang myself."

"Let's see it," they all cried.

This was my last coup, and one on which I knew my life depended.

"Look here, gentlemen," I exclaimed, taking one of the counterfeit half dollars from my pocket, which had been rejected at the bank, "here is my last job; what do you think of it?"

It was passed from hand to hand, some saying that it was no counterfeit at all, others saying that it was.

How will you prove that it is a counterfeit?" said one of the men.

"By weighing it with a genuine one," I replied.

This plan was immediately adopted, and its character proved.

"Perhaps he got this by accident," I heard one of the men whisper to another.

"Try these," said I, taking the other two from my pocket.

"Beautiful!" exclaimed some. "Excellent!" said others.

When they had examined it to their satisfaction, they all cordially shook me by the hand, every particle of doubt having vanished from their minds. I carried out my part well. Some questions were occasionally asked me, involving some of the technicalities of the business; these, however, I avoided by stating that I was on a journey of pleasure, and would much rather drink a glass of whiskey than answer questions. The whiskey was produced, and we made a night of it, and it was not until morning had dawned that we separated.

The next day I returned to Chicago, and brought down the necessary assistance, and captured the whole gang of counterfeiters in the very act. This party was broken up forever, and most of them were condemned to serve a term of years in the State prison.

I have those counterfeit half dollars still in my possession, and never intend to part with them, for they were certainly the means of saving my life.

The Patriotic Tombs of Palermo.

A monk—a merry monk as one would hope to see of a summer's day in fair Italy—led us down a long flight of steps into the tombs. The long, low, narrow halls were joined one to another by passages at the extreme ends. It seemed as if we walked a mile or more on one hall and down another, until we were quite at a loss to find our way back to the steps by which we had entered. On both sides of these halls lay heaps of boxes, piled one above another, five or six deep. Some of these boxes had windows in the sides, a single pane of glass; some were all of glass, like show-cases. Within them lay the bodies of the late residents of Palermo, dressed in their best, and frequently exhibiting their caries de visite in a gilt frame on the outside of their show-cases. One man held his photograph in his white-gloved hands so that you could see it readily; and there he lay with a waxed moustache and a pair of staring glass eyes, a white necktie and plumpers, fondly regarding the counterfeit presentment of the swell he was, and smiling at life's fleeting show as one might smile who considers himself beautiful forever.

The first families of Palermo, when they perish, are carefully anointed with balsams and decently buried. In a year or two they are resurrected by contract and examined. The well preserved are arrayed more or less gorgeously and hung up on a nail to dry. The doubtful cases are allowed to rest in their coffins, but they may still receive the gaze of the curious through a sky-light or a show window, so they have not died in vain. Rows of stuffed children sat in little chairs, awaiting the last trump, and gathering more dust than is becoming. Virgins were crowned with silver-gilt crowns as high as a section of stovepipe, and still they looked no happy. Young men smiled with a sad strange smile that came back to me long after I had fled from the place, and chilled me to the marrow. Old men had dropped away into the corners of their cases and looked bored even in death. The walls were lined with these mummies, all ticketed and labelled, all classified and festooned, along from arch to arch, devilishly decorative, and as we went to and fro, not knowing whether to laugh or to weep, a large cat sported among the bodies, and from time to time ceased purring and arching her back, as she sprang at a fly on the cheek of some old acquaintance, or played with the skirts of a lady in blue satin, with a wreath of large yellow roses titling over one eye. We were asked to kindly take hold of the tongue of a monkey, just within arm's reach, which was like a bit of leather, and that member had ceased to wag for more than a hundred years. This is indeed death's victory, when one is held up to everlasting derision, and the embarrassment of such an exposition as this is the gravest undying sting.

## Etiquette of Knocks and Pronunciation.

"By the way, you are aware, I suppose, that England, next to Germany, is the most formal country in Europe?"

"More so than Spain?"

"Yes. At least more so than Spain is at present. Etiquette pervades everything; and it is by the observance or otherwise, in its smallest details, that the Englishmen form their opinion of strangers. As for instance, in writing to another, there are various recognized ways of signing yourself. To a superior or a high official you must say: 'I am very respectfully your obedient servant.' In writing on business, you are 'Yours truly.' To even an acquaintance you are, 'Faithfully yours,' while to a friend, you are, 'Sincerely yours.' Again, an Englishman always knows the rank of any one who knocks or rings at his street door by the manner of his doing it. A postman gives a loud rap, followed by a light one, which means that there is a letter in the door-box. If he wishes to speak to anyone, he adds a single pull at the bell. A tradesman's assistant gives a single rap and a pull at the bell. A servant does not rap, but pulls the left hand or servant's bell. A lady gives three or four light raps, and pulls the right hand bell. A gentleman does the same, except that his raps are louder. When a carriage containing some person of rank calls, the flunky gives a series of thundering raps that may be heard a mile. And so on."

I assured the doctor that although I had a general idea of front door etiquette, I had no notion that it was reduced to so fine a point.

"Yes, it is. And, moreover, an Englishman will form an unfavorable estimate of you if you do not understand these details. There's the same rigidity in other directions. You must address an Archbishop or a Duke as 'Your Grace.' You must know exactly how to address a letter, whether to 'His Grace,' or 'The Right Honorable,' or 'The Honorable,' or 'Mr. So-and-so,' or 'So-and-so, Esq.' Every person of a certain rank requires a certain address, and every person of every other rank requires a different address, as well as a different manner of subscribing yourself at the close of the letter. You will, for instance, address a tradesman as 'Mr. Jones,' if you have occasion to write to him, while literary and other gentlemen, without rank, you will address with the addition of 'Esq.'"

In speaking of Ireland, the Doctor once or twice made use of the word "Keltic." Later, in referring to the title of a well-known book, he called it "Ekkie Ilomo."

"That's the English way of doing it," said the Doctor, in reply to my application for information. "They have a great many peculiarities. Trait is pronounced *trag*; *issue*, by Mr. Gladstone and many others, is *isoon*. *Darby's Derby*, clerk is *clark*, *Berkley*, *Borkley*, and so on. I have a rather good joke on an Englishman who is a prominent politician, and a purist in language. In a conversation in which he was denouncing the 'vicious pronunciation of Americans,' I asked him what is the standard dictionary in use in England. He answered that it is the 'Imperial.' I said that of course it differs entirely from any American dictionary. He said that it most certainly does, because the American pronunciation is vicious and intolerable. I asked him to bring a copy of the 'Imperial.' He brought one down from the library; and then I asked him to be kind enough to read the title page. He did so, and elicited, to him, most novel and startling information that the 'Imperial' dictionary is the work of one Noah Webster. In other words, it is Webster's Dictionary worked over in two volumes, and cut down somewhat from the unabridged edition."

Webster's Anecdotes of Benton.

Mr. Webster continued: "Colonel Benton afterwards came to me and said: 'Webster, that (procuring the reconciliation of Benton and John Wilson) was the kindest thing that you ever did. God bless you for sending John Wilson to me! That is one troublesome thing off my mind. That was kind, Webster. Let us get these things off our minds as fast as we can; we have not much longer to stay; we have got pretty near the end; we want to go into the presence of our Maker with as little enmity in our hearts as possible.'"

"I told him how much pleasure it gave me to reconcile persons who had been alienated. It was better than a great Senatorial triumph. 'And now,' I added, 'I have one other thing in my heart, and I am determined to bring it to pass. We have talked these matters over—of how little consequence are all these personal bickerings and strifes to a man when he gets near the end of life. What are all these honors and contests to a man when the interests of the future life begin to magnify in his eyes, and those of this life to dwindle away? Now, Colonel, look at me. You have been a great many years in the United States Senate, and your relations to Mr. Calhoun are not friendly. I want to reconcile you and Mr. Calhoun, and then I shall be content!'"

"Webster," he replied, curtly, 'don't you mention that to me! Anybody else—anybody; you may tell me to go and ask the pardon of a negro in jail, and I will go and do it. But I won't be reconciled to Calhoun—I won't sir! Calhoun is a humbug. I won't have anything to do with him—I won't sir! My mind is made up. Anybody else, but not Calhoun. He is a humbug, and I won't do it, sir!'"

Mr. Webster said that when Mr. Calhoun's lifeless body was brought into the Senate, the Committee of Arrangements, who had charge of such matters, of course selected from the contemporaries of Mr. Calhoun such gentlemen as they thought would esteem it a privilege to speak.

"I never in my life," said Mr. Webster, "performed a more pleasing duty at a service of that kind—solemn and touching; for I had very great respect for Mr. Calhoun. He was a man of great worth, most sincere, upright—and with all the qualities, not only of a very great man, but of a very estimable one."

The committee invited Colonel Benton to speak, not with the expectation that he would consent to do so, but because they thought it was due to his age that he should have an opportunity at such an hour, when everything should be banished from the heart but kindness, to say a word. But he declined without comment. Mr. Webster said: "His seat was directly opposite mine, and when I was making the few remarks which the state of feelings would allow, I looked across and saw that Benton had his back turned to the Senate, and was twirling his spectacles attentively. So strong was the feeling of dislike which he entertained for Mr. Calhoun."

Mr. Benton had all sorts of knowledge, and seemed to have acquired more political facts than any man Mr. Webster had ever met; even more than John Quincy Adams. He had a wonderful memory, and read everything, and gave his whole time and attention to politics, never practising his profession. During the discussion on the Oregon bill, Mr. Benton made a speech, as did many other members, and near the close of the debate, Mr. Webster was about to speak, and wanted to get a book, of which he had an indistinct recollection, for some geographical fact to illustrate a point in his remarks. It was something that he had seen a great many years before in a book which was now probably out of print. He only knew the name of its author, but he set to work to find it. He asked Peter Force, who had collected a great political library at Washington, but Force could not find it. He then got the Librarian of Congress to hunt for it, but he also had no success. Mr. Webster was about giving it up in despair, when it occurred to him to speak to Benton. He went to him and said:

"You know everything, Colonel, and where everything is. Have you any recollection or knowledge of such a geography, such a book or such an author?"

The Colonel stopped a moment to think, and then replied:

"I know what you want; I'll see if I can find it."

An hour afterwards Mr. Webster having left the Senate, returned to his seat, and, as he said to me, "There, lying on my desk, was an immense book, with a leaf turned down to the place that I wanted to find, although I had not said a word as to the particular part of the book I wanted to consult. Without any suggestion of mine, Mr. Benton had guessed at what I wanted, and turned down the leaf. I looked up from my desk to him, and there he was, bowing to me, as if to say, 'That's it.' I do not suppose there was another man who could have found that book for me."

Charles Rich wanted to explain how it was and when he got the word "go" he began:

"Well I and 'mother fellow sat down to play a game of euchre for the beer. I shuffled and he cut."

"Cut you with a knife, eh?" asked his Honor.

"Then sir; he cut the cards. Then I dealt."

"You dealt him a blow?"

"Oh, no; I dealt out the cards. Then we began to play. He threw down a king."

"What king did he throw down—what is Mr. King's name?"

"He threw down the king of spades, sir, and I took it."

but not Calhoun. He is a humbug, and I won't do it, sir!"

Mr. Webster said that when Mr. Calhoun's lifeless body was brought into the Senate, the Committee of Arrangements, who had charge of such matters, of course selected from the contemporaries of Mr. Calhoun such gentlemen as they thought would esteem it a privilege to speak.



Constitutional makes cowards of us all.

Agitation of one of the Northern States has written a letter to Mr. HANCOCK, of Rome, Ga., asking if one who was in Sherman's army would be safe in this South?

Nearly every day we see in some paper similar enquiries from people of the Northern States. It is certain some of those yankees received so great a scare in the war that they have not recovered from it to this day—more than thirteen years since the close of hostilities. They certainly must have become terribly demoralized during that frightful period. Not so with the Confederate soldiers. Immediately at the close of the war many of them were bold and fearlessly to the Northern States and sought homes among their former enemies, and nobody ever heard or read of a poor frightened Confederate writing letters North to know if it would be safe for him to pull up stakes and settle there. Why this difference? We answer, not so much on account of the superior courage of the Southern soldier, as because of the consciousness on his part that he had done the North no wrong by taking up arms; that he had only defended his own, and that when, in self defence, it became necessary for him to assume the aggressive and cross the border, he scrupulously respected private property and waged a civilized warfare. On the contrary the soldier of Sherman's army carries no such consciousness within him. In his inmost soul he knows he did a foul wrong to invade our country, lay waste our fair fields, burn the shelter from over our heads, maltreat our old men and outrage our women; and it is no wonder he feels his courage ooze from his fingers' ends when he contemplates a settlement among the people he helped to destroy and in whose midst he played the part of an incarnate devil for four years. Again, he measures the Southern people by his own standard, and imagines they would visit retaliation upon him, but in this he is mistaken. The people of the South are not of those who can bear malice for thirteen years. While they fought they fought to kill, but with the smoke of the conflict all their resentment vanished. Immediately after the war one of Sherman's banners would have been as safe in any part of the South as at his own fireplace. The Southern soldier scrupulously regarded the terms of his parole and ceased the strife when he surrendered his arms. It was left to the men whose guilty consciences make them afraid to come among us, to keep alive the resentments and persecutions of the war.

Should all these Northern gentlemen who are so fearful of personal harm keep away from the South, it would perhaps be better for this country, for they might intermarry with us and, as Gen. Hill once said of the moss-backs, propagate a race of cowards in the South—a class that are happily scarce with us yet.

The remaining Returning Board racial, Madison Wells, is in jail in New Orleans. Joe Bradley has declined to take jurisdiction of their case on appeal and has let them, at the mercy of the State courts. The trial of Anderson is still progressing. The way of the transgressor is hard.

A terrible stabbing affray occurred, we learn in Talladega, some days ago. As two negroes were at the altar ready to be joined in the holy bonds of wedlock, another negro stepped up and, drawing his knife, commanded the man to leave on pain of death, which he did. He then led the woman from the building and sheathed his knife in her breast nine times. Any one of the wounds would have killed her. After his horrible crime he called on the crowd to kill him and made no attempt to escape.

The Talladega Mountain Home proposes Hon John T. Heflin, of Talladega for Governor.

We are in receipt of the Daily Sun, a new paper just issued at Montgomery under the management of J. M. FALKNER. We wish it a most prosperous career.

The Montgomery "Sun" notes the fact that twenty-two gentlemen have been proposed for Governor.

Converting Produce into Cash.

An exchange, in showing that the farmer who is not a good salesman knows half his business, says: "It is one thing to grow good crops, but it is quite another thing to convert those crops into money or to exchange them for articles of necessity on the farm. Some farmers seem to have a great deal of skill in the latter, for they are very unsuccessful when they attempt the latter. Men who have a natural faculty for trading generally get along well, while those who have no taste for it, not only dislike it, but 'have no luck.' Experience will prove a great help here as well as elsewhere. The young farmer especially should try to find a good market for his crops. If he does not know how to sell them he should learn, for his success in farming will depend very much upon whether his products are sold for the highest or lowest market rates. The quality of the goods will have much to do with the price and ease with which they can be sold, but skill will always come in play, and while it may increase the price which superior articles will command, it will be of special value in working off the poor and medium grades. First-rate products will generally sell easier and the farmer should obtain them as far as possible, but the quality of the fertilizers are one of this description, and a skillful salesman is needed to secure a fair price."

Any farmer in Calhoun can sell readily any produce he may have on hand by spending fifty cents with us and letting people know he has it through our "wanted" column.

THE NEXT SENATOR!

Editor of JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.—In its summary of State news, I find in a late number of the *Advocate* the following paragraph taken from the *Tallahadega Mountain Home*: "The four prominent candidates for U. S. Senator are Hugh Walker, Sykes and Bradford. Of these, Mr. Pugh has worked up the strongest following, and, unless a compromise candidate slips in, he will be the Democratic Senator from Alabama in the next Congress."

Without intending in the slightest degree to impugn the motives of any one, or to detract from the strong "following" which is claimed for Mr. Pugh, I can but think your neighbor of the *"Home"* has fallen into a slight error in regard to the respective strength of the four prominent candidates for the U. S. Senate. At all events this is the case if you take this part of the political vineyard.

Mr. Pugh, in point of experience, ability, integrity, statesmanship, is the peer of any of Alabama's gifted sons; but Mr. Pugh lives in South Alabama, and South Alabama has her Senator in the person of her honored Morgan. North Alabama desires to "complete the brace of Democratic Senators in the next Congress" with one from her own section—either Houston, Walker, Sykes or Bradford. Of these gentlemen, like Mr. P. are eminently qualified for the position, and "have done the State some service." But I had been led to suppose, after a calm survey of all the surroundings, that Mr. Bradford of Talladega would be the one to carry the "strongest following" in this portion of the State, and particularly in the region of the "Mountain Home."

It is natural and right that it should be so. He is an able lawyer, a fluent, ready debater, extensively known in the State as a legislator of tact and courage, and, perhaps, no one of his age has contributed more to past party success in the State than he, particularly in his old District, the 3rd, in which he triumphed so decisively against the eliminations of radicalism, in his first race for Congress.

Now Mr. Editor, I have no desire to emulate the example of those who would manipulate public opinion in relation to the approaching senatorial election, but I have read the signs of the times aright in this region, and if North Alabama is to have the Senatorship, and Mr. Bradford should develop the "strongest following" in this section, I feel sure, from the high reputation which the other aspirants enjoy, that he will not and cannot complain of the result. Be pleased to publish these

FACTS.

Very "Honest."

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* speaking of the Blind silver bill says:

People here begin to ask what will be its course if the bill passes over the veto. The President is sworn to execute the law; no matter how repugnant a law may be he must execute it. But to the faithful execution of a law he needs the aid of departments who execute it. If he has now a Cabinet utterly opposed to the blind bill, if it becomes a law in spite of his veto, people are asking with some curiosity whether he will change his Cabinet, or, indeed, whether the present Cabinet will not resign as a matter of honor, in order that the chief may select other men who believe in the measure and who will therefore faithfully execute it. To this suggestion it is replied that there are various ways of executing a law; that the blind bill, says Mr. Adams, is intended to pass with it, does not force the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver dollars, but only obliges him to buy gold and to coin dollars which he may keep locked up in the Treasury vaults; that the money stock very slowly increases and are always getting out of order the new money being coined, and in short, that with a Secretary of the Treasury, a President and Cabinet who do not believe in the blind bill, it may be made a very harmless law, injuring neither the national credit nor the currency.

This is a very honest proposition to emanate from the mouth of a man so honest as Mr. Adams. The people would not defy the will of the people as expressed by two-thirds of both houses of Congress and accomplish by downright robbery what they failed to accomplish by shouting "honesty" pending the passage of the blind silver bill. These men will learn some day at a bitter cost that the people cannot always be trifled with. If the bill becomes a law we believe the President will see it faithfully executed, as he has sworn to do, and the suggestion of the *Shillocks* that he will do otherwise is not complimentary to him.

The War Question.

The preliminary terms of peace have at last been concluded between Turkey and Russia; but they are not satisfactory to England nor Austria, and the chances are yet about evenly balanced between a lasting peace and a general European war growing out of the settlement of the war between Turkey and Russia. The following are the terms of the armistice and peace preliminaries as reported by telegraph:

1. The evacuation of Bulgaria into a principality.

2. A war indemnity, or territory in compensation.

3. The independence of Roumania, Servia and Montenegro, with an increase of territory for each.

4. Reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

5. An ulterior understanding between the Sultan and the Czar regarding the Dardanelles.

6. The evacuation of the Danubian fortresses and Ezerum.

Hobart Pasha has received orders to lead the fleet in readiness to sail. It is expected that Montenegro, Pasha has been appointed to the command of the troops in Crete and Adelpas. A Christian has been appointed Governor of the Island.

GRANGE REGISTER.

President's Address.

HAVING been called again to the honorable, and withal responsible position of President of Calhoun County Grange Fair, it devolves upon me, by virtue of my office, to announce the gratifying result of our last exhibition, and reaffirm the inflexible purpose of the Patrons of Husbandry of Calhoun County to zealously foster, and earnestly and faithfully labor to perpetuate an enterprise, which in a short though brilliant career, has been of such inestimable benefit to the social, educational and industrial interests of our country.

While our last annual Fair, in all its appointments was complete beyond the most sanguine expectations of its ardent supporters and enthusiastic friends, even eliciting favorable yet merited encomiums from distinguished visitors from abroad, I feel fully authorized and take pleasure in saying that our next, appointed to begin on Wednesday the 30th day of October and conclude on the 1st day of Nov. 1878, will greatly excel, in a much larger and more diversified exhibition in every department.

To prevent the appearance of evil within the gates, rules and regulations have been adopted prohibiting the sale or giving away of intoxicating drinks, and preventing every species of gambling, betting on the races included, on the Fair grounds; which rules and regulations will be promptly and rigidly enforced by an efficient and vigilant police at the command of the Superintendent of the Fair.

Trials on the speed ring will be tolerated only to encourage the importation and breeding of blooded stock, and not to gratify the capricious, or speculative ideas of Jockey clubs.

A Premium List is herewith published, which, while it may in the character of the premiums offered fail to meet fully the expectations of those whose support of fairs are measured by the pecuniary advantages to be received in taking prizes, it is expected will be sufficient to stimulate a worthy emulation, and bring the enterprising portion of our population together in that laudable spirit of rivalry which will give motive to industry, and make our country what nature and nature's God intended it.

The Patrons of Husbandry of Calhoun County, true to the trusts of their office, are addressing themselves, not only to the encouragement and promotion of a progressive system of agriculture, but also to the advancement of Education and the cultivation of morality and christianity. To this end they have established an institution of learning at Jacksonville, under the corporate name of Calhoun County Grange College, meeting all these requisites, which in the superior qualifications of its Professors, its thorough and practical system of instruction, and the character and number of the pupils in attendance compares favorably with the best educational institutions of the country.

Having organized our Fair and established our School for the good of this section of the State, we earnestly desire and cordially invite our sister counties of Cherokee, Etowah, St. Clair, Talladega and Clay to co-operate with us, and to more effectually indicate this desire, our County Grange has elected the following named gentlemen Vice Presidents in their respective counties, and directed me to so inform them, and respectfully solicit their active aid in the advancement of these laudable objects: Hon. W. P. Howell, Cleburne; Maj. J. D. Truss, St. Clair; Maj. W. P. Hollingsworth, Etowah; Dr. W. B. Groce, Talladega; Col. Charles Ratteray, Cherokee; James Williams, Clay; and Sam'l Noble, A. M. Stewart, Caleb Morgan, L. R. Wragg, John Floyd Smith, Z. Henderson, Calhoun.

L. D. MILLER, President.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S NOTICE.

The Department—Superintendent's of the various departments of the 31, Calhoun County Fair, to be held on the Fair grounds, in Jacksonville, on the 30th and 31st of October and 1st of November 1878, are earnestly requested to be on the grounds on the 30th at 4 o'clock P. M., to have their respective departments fully organized, so

as to avoid any confusion in the proper assignment of articles for exhibition. We are assured that every department will be complete so as to give every possible advantage in general appearance to all articles sent forward for exhibition. We therefore invite all on that occasion; and have no hesitations in saying that we expect the cooperation of the public spirited gentlemen, ladies, boys and girls of Old Calhoun and adjoining counties; bringing forward the examples of their varied industries for public exposition. The officers will spare no pains, and use every effort possible to make the occasion one of general interest to all who may be in attendance.

Ample arrangements will be made to accommodate all parties who will have stock on exhibition: Stalls for horses and cattle, pens for sheep and hogs, provisions for corn, hay, fodder, &c., for feeding, has been provided for at the lowest prices. Any parties living at a distance can ship or send any article for exhibition (freight prepaid) to L. L. SWAN, Secretary, or to the care of the General Superintendent.

There will be no entrance fee, except in the speed ring, and the admission fee only 50 cts. per day for single persons. Invitations have been sent to several of the most distinguished gentlemen of our State to be with us; and we will have such a large public speeches on each afternoon. After looking to the surroundings, we can but conclude that a grand success awaits the occasion. We understand that this is the people's fair, and a hearty co-operation is desired in this second effort at public exposition of our industrial pursuits.

W. P. COOPER, General Superintendent.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The second annual Calhoun County Grange Fair will open on Wednesday the 30th of October, at Jacksonville, and close positively on Friday the 31st day of October, 1878.

1. The gates will be opened at 8 A. M., of each day, and at that hour every officer is expected to be at his post.

2. No disorderly conduct will be permitted; sufficient police force will be on the ground to maintain order and see that the rules are enforced.

3. Every article on arrival shall be under the care and direction of the officers, and every precaution will be taken for their safe keeping; but in no case will the Directors be responsible for any loss sustained.

4. Stalls, Pens and Lots for keeping stock will be furnished free of charge, and corn, hay and fodder, sold at the market prices.

5. Superintendents of Departments are expected to be on the grounds on Tuesday evening, the 29th of October, at 4 o'clock P. M., for organizing, and in cases of absence their places will be filled by the General Superintendent and Chairman of the Board of Directors.

6. The General Superintendent will have control of the exhibition rooms and the police force will be subject to his order. All applications for privileges on the Fair Grounds must be made to the Chairman of Board of Directors, and any person aggrieved by violation of any rules, may lay such grievance before the General Superintendent.

7. No persons except the judges and officers of the Fair will be allowed inside the arena while stock are being exhibited.

8. After the Fair, no article will be returned, except upon the presentation of the card received from Department Superintendent with the exhibitor's name upon it.

9. No entry fees will be charged for anything, except in the Speed ring. The races will be governed by the rules of the Blood Horse Association, two entries to make a race, and twenty per cent. of the amount of premium tendered for as an entrance fee; must be paid to the Secretary.

10. All members of the Press, in this and adjoining counties, are invited to attend the Fair, and will be furnished with admission tickets on application to the Secretary.

11. All premiums will be paid on the afternoon of the last day of the Fair, on the Grounds.

ENTRIES.

1. All entries must be made at the Secretary's office, which will be open for that purpose on Tuesday afternoon preceding the Fair.

2. Entries can be made at any time before the Fair, by application to the Secretary. Persons living abroad can make their entries by letter but in case the entry be of horse, the applicant must give the name and age of the animal, the name of the sire, and residence of the owner, and the Class in which he wishes to enter. If the entry be of machinery, implements, &c., the applicant must give the name and residence of the exhibitor, the name and designation of the article.

3. When an entry is made, the Secretary will give the party a card showing the number of entry. Department and Class, which, if the entry be of live stock, shall be fastened upon the stall or pen in which the animal is kept; and when then the entry is of any other article the card shall be attached to the article. Another card will be given the exhibitor by the Superintendent of the Department, containing the number of the exhibitor, which he will retain, and after the close of the Exhibition the articles will be returned on presentation of that card.

4. At the time of making an entry of thorough-bred stock of any kind, the party applying will be required to furnish the Secretary with authentic pedigrees.

RULES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF JUDGES.

1. Superintendents of Departments are ex-officio chairmen of their respective committees, but shall not be entitled to a vote.

2. Judges in all departments will report themselves to the Superintendent at the Judge's stand at 9 o'clock A. M.

3. In awarding premiums all votes should be by ballot. The animal or articles receiving the highest number of votes shall be entitled to the premiums and attaching blue ribbon.

4. The age of an animal shall be computed from the 1st day of January of the year in which he was born.

5. The pedigrees having been decided upon by the Judges, the merits of blooded stock must be decided by form, style, and all the external marks of superiority in the animal.

6. Judges are particularly requested to hand their reports to the Superintendent as soon as their decisions are made.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County, Feb. 2nd, 1878.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Benj. F. Baskin, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned General Administrator for Calhoun County, State of Alabama, on the 2nd day of February, 1878, by the Hon. L. W. COOPER, Judge of the Probate Court of said county, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred.

C. M. BLEWTON, Adm.

Feb. 9, 1878—31.

NOTICE.

THE UNITED STATES, vs. William T. Alexander, et al., by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States of America, for the Northern District of Alabama, against the pool and coveys, lands and tenements of John Y. Nix, et al., seized at the right of title of the said John Y. Nix, et al., in and to the following described premises, to wit: One lot, and 1/2 known as the north half of lot No. 31, of the old plan of the town of Jacksonville, Ala., also Lot No. 32, of the old plan of the town of Jacksonville, Ala., being the lot upon which William T. Alexander now resides. Also the west half of south west fourth, and the east half of north west quarter of section 15, range 5 east, and 1st township 15, range 5 east, at the 15th of ship 15, range 5 east, at the 15th of ship 15, range 5 east, and lot now owned by Peter Heine, seven acres more or less of the south west fourth of south east fourth section 11, township 15, range 5 east, at the property of Alexander Woods, which I shall execute for sale, as the law directs, on MONDAY, MARCH 4th, 1878, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Ala.

R. P. BAKER, U. S. Marshal.

By L. M. PERCY, Deputy.

Feb. 4, 1878—41.

Constable's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of an execution issued from the Justice's Court of Calhoun County, in favor of Calvin Gunter, and against W. C. Smith, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash at nine o'clock, on MONDAY the 11th day of February, 1878, four bales of high-quality cotton, valued at forty dollars.

P. S. HANKS, Constable.

Feb. 10, 1878.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CALHOUN COUNTY.

Probate Court for said County, Special Term, Jan. 29th, 1878.

THIS day came L. P. M. Davis, Allen E. Eiston and A. J. Wright, Commissioners heretofore appointed to sell for distribution certain Real Estate belonging to the Estate of Peter Heine, deceased, and filed their statement, account, vouchers and evidence for final settlement of their commission.

It is ordered, that the 25th day of February, 1878, be appointed a day on which to make such settlement, at which time all persons interested can appear and contest said settlement, if they think proper.

L. W. CANNON, Judge of Probate.

Feb. 2-31.

Golden Harvest for Farmers.

Your attention is called to our

MANHOOT SPRING WHEAT.

An entirely new variety from any thing ever before introduced.

It is a bright, plump grain, almost one half inch long, makes fine flour, has never had any disease incident to wheat, and produces from 60 to 80 bushels to the acre. It is the first premium at the Centennial.

Price: 1 Package, \$ 25.

5 Sample can be sent at this office.

Normandy Giant White Corn.

Is decidedly

THE FINEST CORN KNOWN.

It was first imported, and has been thoroughly tested in the U. S. It has produced 150 bushels to the acre. Grain 1 1/2 large, nearly white. Many of the ears measure 18 inches long with 2 1/2 to 3 to the stalk. Premium corn in leading agriculturalists to be the finest corn in the world. Price: 1 Package, \$ 50.

1 Large Package, \$ 100.

We want agents to introduce these valuable seeds everywhere. Send for sample and special terms, and secure territory at once.

N. HAYES & CO., Importers and Growers of Field and Garden Seeds.

1000 Broadway, New York City.

We have in cultivation two farms in this vicinity and shall continue to make improving and growing seeds a specialty and introduce nothing but pure seeds.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of one alias fi. fa. issue from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, and to be decreed, in favor of Singer Manufacturing Co. vs. J. L. Madison, and R. B. Williams, I will sell the highest bidder for cash, under the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala., on Monday the 11th day of February, 1878, ONE FAMILY CARRIAGE, loaded upon as the property of J. L. Madison, to satisfy said alias fi. fa.

D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.

Jan. 24th, 1878—31.

W. W. WOODWARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

Office formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

South and North Alabama Railroad.

By Order of the Board of Directors, Feb. 2nd, 1878.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. Leaves Montgomery Monday, Feb. 2nd, 6:30 a.m.

Arrives Jacksonville Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, 10:30 a.m.

No. 2. Leaves Jacksonville Monday, Feb. 2nd, 6:30 p.m.

Arrives Montgomery Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, 10:30 p.m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 3. Leaves Jacksonville Monday, Feb. 2nd, 12:15 p.m.

Arrives Montgomery Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, 10:30 a.m.

No. 4. Leaves Montgomery Monday, Feb. 2nd, 6:30 p.m.

Arrives Jacksonville Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, 10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST.

No. 5. Leaves Jacksonville Monday, Feb. 2nd, 12:15 p.m.

Arrives Montgomery Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, 10:30 a.m.

No. 6. Leaves Montgomery Monday, Feb. 2nd, 6:30 p.m.

Arrives Jacksonville Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, 10:30 p.m.

GOING WEST.

No. 7. Leaves Jacksonville Monday, Feb. 2nd, 12:15 p.m.

Arrives Montgomery Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, 10:30 a.m.

No. 8. Leaves Montgomery Monday, Feb. 2nd, 6:30 p.m.

Arrives Jacksonville Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, 10:30 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 9. Leaves Jacksonville Monday, Feb. 2nd, 12:15 p.m.

Arrives Montgomery Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, 10:30 a.m.

No. 10. Leaves Montgomery Monday, Feb. 2nd, 6:30 p.m.

Arrives Jacksonville Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, 10:30 p.m.

GOING NORTH.

No. 11. Leaves Jacksonville Monday, Feb. 2nd, 12:15 p.m.

Arrives Montgomery Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, 10:30 a.m.

No. 12. Leaves Montgomery Monday, Feb. 2nd, 6:30 p.m.

Arrives Jacksonville Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, 10:30 p.m.

GOING EAST.

No. 13. Leaves Jacksonville Monday, Feb. 2nd, 12:15 p.m.

Arrives Montgomery Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, 10:30 a.m.

No. 14. Leaves Montgomery Monday, Feb. 2nd, 6:30 p.m.

Arrives Jacksonville Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, 10:30 p.m.

GOING WEST.

No. 15. Leaves Jacksonville Monday, Feb. 2nd, 12:15 p.m.

Arrives Montgomery Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, 10:30 a.m.

No. 16. Leaves Montgomery Monday, Feb. 2nd, 6:30 p.m.

Arrives Jacksonville Tuesday, Feb. 3rd, 10:30 p.m.

CALHOUN COUNTY GRANGE COLLEGE.

MALE AND FEMALE, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Spring session of 1878, commencing on the first Monday in January, and ends on the 7th day of June, continuing five and one-half months.

TEACHERS.

W. J. BORDEN, Principal.

ASSISTANTS.

J. C. WILSON.

EDWIN G. BORDEN.

Miss VISTA WELCH.

WILLIE BORDEN.

1st Grade—\$1.00 per mo. (In adv.) \$5.00

2d Grade—2.00 " " " 10.00

3d Grade—3.00 " " " 15.00

4th Grade—4.00 " " " 20.00

5th Grade—5.00 " " " 25.00

Waste on Pump or Organ, 50 cts. to 1.00











## THE REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY  
**J. F. & L. W. GRANT.**

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year in advance.....\$3 00  
If not paid in advance.....3 50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion.....\$1 00  
Subsequent insertions.....50 cts.  
Over one square counted as two, etc.  
Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged at advertising rates.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATES.

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged at advertising rates.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of 10 lines, three months.....\$5 00  
One square six months.....7 50  
One square twelve months.....10 00  
One-fourth column three months.....30 00  
One-fourth column six months.....50 00  
One-fourth column twelve months.....75 00  
One-half column three months.....50 00  
One-half column six months.....75 00  
One-half column twelve months.....100 00  
One column three months.....75 00  
One column six months.....100 00  
One column twelve months.....150 00

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
For State Offices.....10 00

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One square six months.....7 50  
One square twelve months.....10 00  
One-fourth column three months.....30 00  
One-fourth column six months.....50 00  
One-fourth column twelve months.....75 00  
One-half column three months.....50 00  
One-half column six months.....75 00  
One-half column twelve months.....100 00  
One column three months.....75 00  
One column six months.....100 00  
One column twelve months.....150 00

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For State Offices.....10 00

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One square twelve months.....10 00  
One-fourth column three months.....30 00  
One-fourth column six months.....50 00  
One-fourth column twelve months.....75 00  
One-half column three months.....50 00  
One-half column six months.....75 00  
One-half column twelve months.....100 00  
One column three months.....75 00  
One column six months.....100 00  
One column twelve months.....150 00

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For State Offices.....10 00

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One-fourth column twelve months.....75 00  
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One-half column six months.....75 00  
One-half column twelve months.....100 00  
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One-half column twelve months.....100 00  
One column three months.....75 00  
One column six months.....100 00  
One column twelve months.....150 00

For County Offices.....\$5 00  
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Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged at advertising rates.

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One square six months.....7 50  
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One-fourth column three months.....30 00  
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### AN INDEPENDENT FARMER.

Let a soldier sing of the mighty deep,  
Let soldiers praise their armor,  
But in my heart I keep—  
This independent farmer.  
When first the robe of green  
Unfolds its crimson lining,  
Around his cottage porch is seen  
The housewife climbing;  
When banks of bloom their sweetness yield  
To bees that gather honey,  
He drives his team across the field,  
When skies are soft and sunny.

The blackbird clucks behind the plow,  
The quail pipes loud and clearly,  
You orchard hides behind its boughs  
The home he loves so dearly;  
The grey and old barn doors unfold,  
His simple store in nooks and corners,  
More rich than hoards of hoarded gold,  
A blessed peace and repose;  
While you are in the porch there stands  
His wife, the lovely charmer,  
The sweetest rose on all his lands—  
The independent farmer.

To him the spring comes dancingly,  
To him the summer comes dancingly,  
The autumn smiles with yellow rays,  
He sleeps old winter hushes,  
He cares not how the world may move,  
No doubts and fears confound him.  
His little flock is linked in love,  
And household angels round him.  
He trusts to God and loves his wife,  
No grief or ill may harm her.  
His nature's noblesman in life—  
The independent farmer.

### Mr. Dayton's Housekeeper.

"Wanted.—A housekeeper. No one but an elderly person, competent, and of the highest respectability, need apply. Call between the hours of three and four, Thursday, April sixth, at No. —Michigan Avenue."

Kate Franklin read this in the paper while lay on the counter in the little grocery while waiting to have an ounce or two of tea done up, and a roll of baker's bread.

She repeated the number of the house over to herself, as she received the change from the grocer.  
She prepared the tea after she returned to the little bare attic, and ate her scanty meal mechanically. She forgot how unsatisfied her appetite still was, in her busy thought.

A stranger in a strange place, successively she had tried to find a situation as teacher, copyist, in a store, or sewing. She had failed in the first three, and was staying on the last.

She would apply for that place, but she would need references. Only one person she knew in the whole great city, of sufficient influence—Mrs. Davenport, the rich, haughty step-sister, who had ill-treated her gentle mother while she lived, and had hated Kate herself.

Perhaps, Kate thought, she would permit her to refer to her, because glad to have her descend to menial employment.  
Kate was competent for the situation, for during her mother's long illness, and her father's absence, she had entire charge of their large family and splendid house.

But an "elderly woman." Now Kate was not an elderly woman, being only twenty; but she remembered, with a sort of pleasure, that in private theatricals in happier days, she had imitated the voice, and assumed the character of an old woman with great success. She knew how to stain the skin to give an old and wrinkled appearance, and she had, in the bottom of a box, some faded grey hair and a muslin cap worn on one of these occasions. She did not need to look so very old—only to present a mature and matronly appearance.

Mr. Edward Dayton waited at home after his dinner to see the respondents to his advertisement. He was a handsome man, not yet thirty, with a gay frank, good-natured countenance.

He leaned back in a nonchalant way, with his feet on another chair.  
"There ought to be a Mrs. Dayton to manage these housekeeping matters. Well, there's time enough."

Two applicants were seen and dismissed in Mr. Dayton's gentlemanly manner.  
A third was ushered in. Mr. Dayton instinctively laid aside his cigar, and placed a chair for his visitor.

The lady-likeness and propriety of her manner pleased him at once. "Fallen fortunes," he commented to himself. She answered his questions readily, but in a few words.

"A silent woman—a good thing," was his inward remark.  
"I think you will suit me," Mrs. — what may I understand your name?"

"Franklin."  
"Mrs. Franklin you will be required to go out of town, about seven miles, to my country house, Oak Grove, in the town of Embury, on the Grand Central Railroad. The salary I propose to pay is six hundred dollars per annum. Do my terms suit you?"

She answered quietly that they did. "Then it is all settled. By the way, I suppose you have references, though that is a mere matter of form."

The name of Davenport was given. "Davenport?—Robert Davenport? I know them. All right. If convenient, you will please go to-morrow. Mrs. Franklin, on the next day, I shall not come till the middle of next week, and probably bring a friend or two with me. Have the chambers in the center and wings prepared, if you please. The housekeeper there now will not leave until Saturday. She will show you round."

"Is Mrs. —, your wife there, or to go soon?"

He laughed.  
"Mrs. Edward Dayton? No, she is not there, and I do not know of her going at present." Adding more seriously, "I have not the pleasure, Mrs. Franklin, of having a wife," with a slight stress on "pleasure."

A vivid color came into the brown cheek of the housekeeper, and her manner showed evident embarrassment.  
"I thought—I believe—I cannot—" and stopped.

He did not notice it. His mind had already turned to other things. He rose.

"It's all settled, I believe. By the way," his eye falling on the rusty black dress, "you may like an advance, as an evidence of the bargain. It is quite customary, I believe, to do so."

The housekeeper's hand closed on the fifty dollars that he gave her; and the words she would have said, were left unuttered. She moved to the door. He opened it for her courteously.

"Good morning, madam."

"Good morning," she replied.

"I cannot starve. I must go. I can keep up my disguise," she murmured.

Mr. Dayton, accompanied by a friend, arrived at his country house the middle of the ensuing week. Everything within and about the house was in perfect order. If the new housekeeper had made a few mistakes at first, they were soon rectified. Every room that she had touched showed a magical change.

Her predecessor had been one of the kind who believed in the sunlight never entering a room for fear of fading the carpets.

Mr. Dayton felt the change without knowing the reason of it. He looked around him with a satisfied air.

It was not possible to find fault with the variety and quality of the food placed before them, nor the manner of its being served; and the table appointments were perfect; and Dayton congratulated himself upon having secured such a jewel of a housekeeper.

The weeks passed, and a holiday came. Mr. Dayton had gone to town the day previous, to remain the rest of the week. The housekeeper had given permission to the servants to go also. She felt a welcome relief to have the house and day to herself. She locked the doors carefully after the last servant. She would make the most of her day. She would have no dinner, only a lunch. She had almost forgotten her real character in that which she had assumed; but to-day she could be herself without fear of intrusion or discovery.

She laid aside her cap and grey dresses, washed her hair with her skin, and arranged her luxuriant hair in becoming curls and donned a pretty, fresh muslin, which fitted well the slight graceful figure. This done, she entered the parlor and stood before the mirror, as attractive a figure as one would often see.

"Truly, I have forgotten my own looks! I am Kate Franklin, after all!" she laughed.

Removed from the long restraint, her spirits rebounded. She felt gay, light-hearted, and like committing any foolishness.

"Miss Franklin," she said, in the miming, affecting tones of an exquisite, "it would be inexpressible pleasure to hear the music of that long silent voice."

"It would be a great pity to deprive you of it," she answered in her natural voice, "and myself also," she added; and going to the piano she opened it and played a few pieces with exquisite taste and skill, and then she sang after song, in a sweet, clear, cultivated voice. She chose at first the brilliant and triumphant, then the sad and plaintive succeeded. There were tears in her eyes when she rose. But to-day her moods were capricious.

"Mrs. Franklin, who is playing on the piano?" she asked in an excellent imitation of Mr. Dayton's voice.

"It is only I, sir, dusting the keys. They need dusting so often," she replied, in Mrs. Franklin's mature tones; and she dusted them vigorously with her pocket-handkerchief.

"Ah, me," she said. "Now what other foolish thing shall I do to prove to myself that I am not an elderly housekeeper, but a young girl, who, by virtue of her age, should be gay, by right of birth, wealthy, and of considerable, visited and visiting, as Mr. Dayton's lady visits and is visited." She was noble, good, and handsome, she said with a sigh. "She will be happy. How gracefully she danced here at the party the other evening, when the old housekeeper was permitted to look on. My looks good and amiable too. Mr. Dayton danced with her three times. I wonder if I have forgotten how to dance?" and humming an air, she floated gracefully about the room.

She stopped breathless, her cheeks brilliant from the exercise, her splendid hair disarranged.

"I believe I feel like stiff, old Mrs. Franklin, with whom dancing doesn't agree."

"One more song by that heavenly voice, Miss Franklin, and I shall go away dreaming I have heard angels sing," in the indifferently affected voice she had before imitated.

"Ah," she laughed, yet half sadly, "the compliments poor old housekeeper Franklin receives, I hope won't quite spoil her, and turn her silly old head."

She sat down again at the piano, and sang "Home, Sweet Home," then played one of Beethoven's grandest, and solemn pieces.

She arose and closed the piano.  
"The carnival is ended," Kate Franklin disappeared from the scene, and Madame Franklin entered.

Neither Mr. Dayton nor the servants would have suspected, from the placid and dignified deportment of the housekeeper when they returned at evening, of what strange freak she had been guilty.

The housekeeper, as usual, when Mr. Dayton was alone, sat at the table. It had commenced to rain violently, and the weather had grown suddenly cold.

Mr. Dayton, as he had done occasionally, invited her to the library, where a cheerful fire burned in the grate. He read the letters and papers which he had brought with him from town, while she knitted.

An hour or more passed in silence; indeed, the housekeeper seldom spoke except when asked a question. At length Mr. Dayton looked up at her and said abruptly:

"You must be a lonely life, madam. If it is not a painful subject, may I ask how long since you lost your husband?"

Two hands suspended their employment, two eyes looked up at him with an alarmed expression. In his serious, sympathetic countenance there was nothing to frighten or embarrass, but the red grew deeper on her brown cheek.

"It is a painful subject," she said at last, faltering. "If you will please excuse me."

One morning he was speaking of the great loss to children in being deprived of their parents.

"I never knew a mother," he said. "She died before my earliest recollection. I believe that, as I am, if I had a mother, I should go to her with all my griefs, as a little child would."

He sometimes thought of asking her to act as mother in the quiet evenings, when he had longed to confide in some one. My mother would have been about your age, I think."

Again there was a vivid color in the cheek of the housekeeper, such as is rarely seen in the aged, but it is accompanied by a quiver of the mouth, and ends in a cough, but both mouth and cheek were quickly covered with a handkerchief, and quite a violent fit of coughing succeeded.

Mr. Dayton, however, did not seem to notice, though he had given her one curious glance, instantly withdrawn, and he continued:

"For instance, respecting matrimony, whose advice of so much value as a mother's? Who so quick to see through character, and make a good selection? Had you a son, whom about here would you select for a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Franklin?"

"I am not acquainted with any of the young ladies, Mr. Dayton," she answered, faintly, after a pause, during which he seemed to wait for an answer.

"True, but you have seen them all, and are, I should judge, a good discerner of character, from observation. Whom would you select from those you have seen?" he persisted.

She reddened and paled.  
"I have heard the Misses Grandison highly spoken of. Their appearance would seem to prove the truth. I doubt not that you agree with me," she returned quietly.











